



Provincial
Librarian

STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME Eighteen STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA. THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1937

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN.

When in Town, Dine at the Royal Cafe.
Home-like Meals. Fine Food.
Fine Service. And Reasonable Prices.
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Confectionery. Fruit.

L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. Strange, Director Research Department,
Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

"If I feed some of your Registered seed to my hogs, Mr. Strange, will it improve the pigs, and can I get them Registered?"

A good lady, new to farming, in all good faith, recently asked this question.

"No, madam," I replied, "Registered seed cannot perform that miracle. It cannot improve hogs. It can, however, greatly improve your crops, both in quality and in yield, and so can help you to make more money."

"But why is Registered seed better than any other kind of seed? What does 'Registered' mean anyway?" she asked.

Many others have asked this question. Here is a short answer:

Registered seed comes from a crop which has been examined in the field by a competent cerealist, and found to be true to variety, to a high standard of excellence, i. e. to contain not more than one off-type plant in 1,000. The individual crop is then given a pedigree by the Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n.

The cleaned seed is afterwards examined in the sack by the Dominion Seed Branch. If found to be high in germination, and almost free from the seeds of other kinds of grain and of weeds, the sack is sealed and tagged, so the contents guaranteed to be Registered seed.

THE SUN BOOK SHOP. School Supplies Our Specialty. Our New Stock Just Arrived.

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WE HAVE ON HAND USED TEXT BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADES.
Supplementary Reading for Grade 9.

Following are the titles of some of these books, and the Department's price on same—
Makers of the Modern World—Searle, 90c.
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Manual for Geography I—Hillman, 75c.
Canada, 1937, 25c.
Canada Year Book, 35c.
The World Almanac and Book Facts, 85c.
Our Industrial World—J Russell Smith, \$1.75
Economic Geography—Clarance F Jones, 92c.
Man's Achievement (Book II), The Age of Science & Democracy—Pahlow, 92c.
Communities of Men—Rugg and Kreuger, \$1.10

Our New Rink.

Local skaters, and especially the hockey players, are anxiously awaiting the day when the re-conditioned skating rink will re-open. Work on the renovation has been proceeding for some time past and a new and better rink will be the result. The work is being done under the joint auspices of a committee from the Town Council and the July Sports Day Club, of which Mr. Geo. Oppertshausen is president. The latter gentleman has been the advisory engineer on the present work of alteration.

A Fairer Way.

Another ear of vegetables contributed by local farmers left here on Friday morning. This shipment was forwarded to "The Director of Relief, c/o Jas. Ferguson, Southey, Sask."

In startling contrast to the activities displayed at this time last year, the movement of potatoes from this point is practically nil. No demand for these is coming from points East, and there seems to be no possibility of making shipments West, as it is reported that potatoes are a drag on the market in the Edison district, thus precluding the possibility of there being an outlet West for our produce.

While contributions are always given with a cheerful willingness by producers, others think this matter should be dealt with on a much wider basis—that this work should be dealt with by the National Government. If this were done, it would be much fairer all round, as at present contributions come only from those who raise potatoes, and have these to spare.

Auction Sales.

The first big sale of the season has been announced for Friday, October 29. This auction will take place on the farm of Mr. Nick Bager, situated two miles north of Stony Plain, on the Meridian road. There are horses, cattle, farm machinery and numerous miscellaneous chattels on the bill, and there are numerous other articles not on the bill which will be offered for sale. Mr. Bauer has rented his farm and is leaving for the British Columbia Coast immediately following the sale. There will be no reserve, as everything must be cleared off.

Auctioneer Zucht held a successful sale next to the Royal Cafe, on Saturday afternoon, of a miscellaneous collection contributed by three parties. In the collection were some logging chains and padlocks with which an enterprising deputy sheriff, in the early days, is said to have seized a railway locomotive and padlocked it to the rails, until a claim for taxes (or was it a board bill?) was settled for. These historic articles should be sent to the Ottawa archives.

Mr. G. O. Meade, of Inga district, who had his sale on Monday, is leaving this week for his old home in the U.S.A.

Another sale has been added to the mounting list, this one being for the Mills Estate. Moody Washburn will cry this sale Thursday, October 28.

HARDWICK'S

YOUR HOME TOWN STORE.

Fall and Winter Needs.

Work Sox, priced amazingly low; stretchy white rib knit; will give you good service, and at the low price of 3 pairs 49c.

Gum Boots, watertight laced; heavy rolled edge; Men's sizes 6 to 12, \$1.50 pair; Boys' sizes 1 to 5, \$1.25; Youths' sizes 11 to 13, \$1.15.

Kiddies' Crib Blankets; made reversible; cunning nursery figures decorate both sides; sizes 30x40; blue or pink. 50c each.

Thick Turkish Towels, absorb moisture like a thirsty sponge; take plenty of rough treatment. Big size 49c each.

Tobacco Pouches; the Zipper slide fastener keeps tobacco in and air out; rubberized lining keeps tobacco fresh. Special, each 25c.

Grocery Specials---Lots of them

Merco Biscuits, plain or sandwich, 10c lb.

Hunter Cheese spreads easily, 15c package.

Sugar Crisp Corn Flakes. 3 packages 25c.

Lake Hill Jam, assorted, 4-lb. tin for 45c.

Mercoette Brooms, give better service, 45c. ea.

Clover Leaf Pilchards. Priced at 10c. per tin.

Get It at HARDWICK'S.

AGENTS ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

KELLY'S HALL, SAT., OCT. 23rd.

KEN MAYNARD, In

"The Pocatello Kid."

with Tarzan, the Wonder Horse.

with several added attractions.

Adults 30 cents. Children 12 and under, 15c.

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We are selecting a few mechanically inclined men to take a training in Diesel Engineering. Excellent opportunities for those who can qualify themselves to enter this fast-growing field. We will be pleased to forward information to those interested. Write stating age to Box 248, Calgary, Alta.

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Sixth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 12th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 13th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Outlines Loan Process by Which Banks Convert Credit of Borrower into Spendable Money . . . Shows Position of Bank Shareholders . . . Deals Further with Limited Power of Banks To Issue Own Notes . . . Cites from Letters Received Actual Cases Where Bank Loans Enabled Borrowers To Turn Substantial Profit.

IN this broadcast on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I want to get back to that utterly mistaken idea that banks make money out of nothing. Critics of the banks will tell you that banks lend by creating credit and that they create the means of payment out of nothing, that when they build a building it costs them nothing, and that when they pay taxes it costs them nothing. These statements are absolutely untrue.

When a bank makes a loan just exactly what is it that the bank does?

Here is the answer — It takes the note of the farmer or manufacturer or the bond of the Government, and places an equivalent amount to the credit of the said farmer, manufacturer or Government, allowing of course for a rental on the money.

In other words the bank assumes an obligation to pay that amount to the farmer, the manufacturer or the Government.

Since that obligation is one that must be met — and in actual practice is met — it is a very real thing.

The transaction creates a credit on the books of the bank but the means of payment which the banks are charged with creating out of nothing consists of resources of the bank — in the last analysis, cash.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in all lending transactions by a bank it is the borrower who starts the process — he goes to the bank and asks for a loan, generally for a specific purpose, out of which he expects and intends to make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does not go to him — he goes to the bank.

What the bank really does, in effect, is to convert the credit of the borrower himself into spendable money, which he can use for the purposes of his business, paying wages, paying his debts at the country store and meeting other obligations. If a man owns cattle he cannot spend cattle. He cannot pay his debts at the country store with cattle. His ownership of the cattle and his expectation of selling them at a profit to himself are the basis of his credit. When he borrows from a bank on the security of cattle what happens is that the bank converts a form of wealth, which he cannot spend, into something which he can spend and which anybody else will accept.

There is no magic about it and those who contend that a bank can create money or the means of payment out of nothing — are entirely wrong. The function that the bank performs, as we have stated, is to convert the credit of the borrower into a form in which he can spend it.

Without a bank the farmer possibly could buy seed in the spring, hire help through the growing season and harvesting, and purchase supplies for his family in the meantime on credit — paying these debts from the sale of his crop in the fall. However, common sense tells us that the seed merchant, the farm labourer or the country store keeper could not get very far on this basis, for they could not pass on to the people, from whom they in turn buy goods or services, the obligations which they have received from the farmer.

Why is this?
For the reason that, be the farmer's credit ever so good, how could scores of people look into his integrity and his financial worth, as they would require to do before taking his promise-to-pay. Instead, the bank looks into the farmer's affairs, accepts the risk, lends him the money and enables him to pay cash.

If it were otherwise and if banks created the means of payment out of nothing, why has it been necessary through the centuries to find people, called shareholders, ready to put their money into the banking business in exchange for a fair return? If no basis is required for what the bank does, the business

of banking should be an amazingly profitable business — but it is not. The fact that it is not an amazingly profitable business is a simple matter of record, as we have shown in broadcasts.

Some of our listeners have asked that I say more about note circulation — that is, about the powers of a bank to issue notes. The request has been prompted by the utterly fantastic idea that a bank can, say, erect an expensive branch office building for nothing by issuing its own notes. A bank simply cannot, as has been suggested, issue a bunch of specially numbered bills, pay them out to contractors and others and then cancel them when they come back.

Let me say to you again that no such thing can possibly happen, for the bank must give the holder face value for its notes when he presents them. Moreover, I have shown you that there are very definite legal limits upon the amount of notes that a bank can issue. A bank's notes are a debt owed by the bank to the person who holds them — a debt redeemable in cash on demand.

As a matter of fact, a bank's notes are the very first charge upon its assets — that is to say in case of trouble a bank's notes have to be paid off before a single cent can be paid on any deposits or on any other debts owed by a bank. To make doubly sure of this there is a fund in the hands of the Dominion Minister of Finance, known as "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund."

This is money paid in by each of the banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, amounting to five per cent on the average amount of Chartered bank notes outstanding. This money is in the nature of a pool and would all be used, in case of need, towards paying off the notes of any bank. Surely all of this should finally squash the idea that a bank has unlimited power in the matter of issuing its bills.

In any case, as I have told you before, the right of issuing notes is being steadily, year by year, taken away from the Chartered Banks and vested in the Bank of Canada. In order to obtain Bank of Canada notes or bills for use as currency the Chartered Banks have to buy them. Every dollar in notes and every dollar of other bank obligations must always have behind it a dollar of assets. Let me stress, once more, that every obligation of a Chartered Bank is payable in cash.

Some supposedly great authority is quoted as having said that if all bank loans were paid all deposits would disappear and there would be no money in existence. I don't think that many Alberta people are stampeded by such statements.

It is equivalent to saying that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners. If every bank went out of existence tomorrow there would still be wealth but the job of marketing that wealth would take us back to the dim, distant days of barter. Nothing is gained at any time by such extreme statements.

You have been told that when a bank makes a loan and takes security, the bank then uses that security as if it were its own. Such a statement is 100 per cent false. The security lodged with the bank remains the property of the borrower and all the records of the bank prove that fact. He can call for his security to be produced and shown to him at any time. Such security does not appear in the bank's balance sheets at all and when the loan is repaid the security is handed back to the borrower intact.

Some of our critics plunge into very deep water when they draw conclusions from the statement that every dollar that comes into circulation represents a debt on which somebody must pay interest. That statement is used to convey to you a sinister impression, an entirely false idea of what money really is and does.

To illustrate in the plainest of everyday terms let us start from the beginning:

I go into the bank and I borrow \$1,000 on which, naturally, I have to pay rent, or if you prefer, interest.

The bank gives me, in exchange for my note, \$1,000 in bills. I have got \$1,000 of money, on which interest has to be paid because the bank is giving me a service.

Why do I borrow the money?
I was going to use it in a deal, expecting to make a profit for myself, or I wouldn't have borrowed the money at all.

Very well, I carry out the deal successfully. I repay the bank the \$1,000 I borrowed, and I have a profit, say, of \$100, which I put to my credit in the bank.

You will see by the use of this borrowed money on which I paid rent, I have increased my own resources by \$100, and the bank has received back its \$1,000.

When you multiply that thousand-dollar borrowing of mine, my use of the money and my profit, time after time, you see what is happening continuously throughout the year in the business world and you see that the interest is not any strangling charge as has been represented to you. You pay rent, and you make a profit out of it — whatever the nature of your business may be.

It is a continuous, revolving process — in which the dollar you use is not dead-weight debt at all, but productive money. There are times, however, when some of it may become temporarily dead-weight debt. To illustrate such a case, let us say that through drought or misfortune I suffer a loss for a season — say my deal has not been successful — and I lose a part of my borrowed \$1,000.

In these cases, what I have lost does for the time being become dead-weight debt. But with a better season and better prices and better business I have a chance to recover my losses and repay. By far the greater part of the dollars that are issued are not dead-weight debt as you have been so often told; there is nothing sinister in the manner nor in the purpose of their issue, nor in the work that they do; they are, in fact, productive money, constantly adding to goods and services and increasing the world's store of new wealth.

That is all there is to bank money. Bank loans are really constructive and productive and the deep, dark hocus pocus with which critics seek to surround it is recognized, by folks of practical experience, as simply transparent nonsense.

Since we started broadcasting on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I have received many letters from Alberta people; I have before me one of them, which gives an instance of a large-scale farmer who had occasion to borrow \$5,000 to purchase feeder cattle.

This farmer says: "When I borrow money I estimate my prospective profit very carefully and, if I do not see where I am going to make interest charges and a substantially higher profit for myself I do not borrow the money. Without a bank loan I could not possibly have financed the purchase of the cattle and, further, I feel that the bank's profit is small and mine proportionately large. I consider that I should assume all the risk of loss for the sake of this higher prospective profit. My borrowing is intelligent borrowing from a purely individual and selfish standpoint. I had a similar loan, on which the interest charges amounted to about \$100 some time ago. On this loan I realized a net profit of more than \$2,000 because I was able to feed all of my course grain and to realize to the neighbourhood of ninety cents a bushel when prices were in the neighbourhood of twenty to thirty cents a bushel."

I have another Alberta letter, in which a farmer tells us that he had twenty hogs and,

being short of feed, wanted to sell them. He was offered \$200 for the twenty hogs and did not want to let them go at that price, so he went to the bank and borrowed \$50 only. This enabled him to hold the hogs and feed them a while longer, with the result that he eventually sold them for \$200 instead of the \$200 he had been offered. In other words he borrowed \$50 from the bank, the bank made a gross revenue of about \$1.75 but the farmer made a straight profit of \$50.

I have a letter before me also which appeared in the Calgary Herald from a Milk Producers' Association in the vicinity of Calgary. It reads in part: "We are hearing a good deal about banks these days. I do not profess to know much about banks or the banking business but I do know that, if it had not been for the banks last fall, I, along with many others, would have been forced out of business." These are but a few examples taken at random from a large quantity of our mail.

In earlier broadcasts I have told you that deposits in the banks are the basis upon which banks can make loans. Let us demonstrate its truth.

Suppose a bank started business with \$50,000 in cash and lent that amount to various borrowers. Then suppose each borrower drew out the amount lent to him, in cash, and each person to whom he paid this money put it in a sock, kept it under his mattress or hid it behind the clock, so that none of it came back to the bank in the form of deposits. As the bank has no cash in its vault the bank does not make another loan because it could give no cash to the new borrower.

We can go on converting borrowers' assets into spendable form, i.e., making loans; only if the depositing public are willing to entrust their funds to us. It is the confidence of the people in banks and their willingness to leave their money on deposit that enables a bank to lend money and serve the community.

How, therefore, can it be said that we have usurped the right to monopolize credit? As we have shown, it is the individual who in the first place possesses the credit; he asks the bank to convert that credit into money he can spend. The bank only does it on his request.

Now I have an announcement to make. This is the last of our broadcasts, at least for the time being. In one of our broadcasts we said that some of your Alberta branch bank Managers might be heard in this series. Instead, I incorporated in my talks with you, much material which came to me direct from them.

We told you in starting our talks that we would be non-political and non-controversial and would state to you nothing but the unvarnished facts about Canada's Chartered Banks and the work they do. This is exactly what we have done. There is no mystery about Canadian banking, other than the mystery created by critics who are not well informed.

If we are doing an honest business and have nothing whatever to fear from the fullest disclosure, four million depositors have confidence in Canada's Chartered Banks. Were it not for that confidence in the honour and integrity of Canada's Chartered Banks no loans could be made at all.

We wish to thank our listening audience for the many encouraging letters and messages they have sent in. Our talks have all been put into pamphlet form, and if you wish to have them, any branch bank Manager will be glad to give them to you and to talk over with you any of the matters with which we have dealt.

Theorists never run out of theories — but facts are stubborn things. Our story stands for your fair-minded consideration. We leave it to you with confidence.

GERMANY AND JAPAN SIGN AN ANTI-RED PACT

Berlin.—Germany and Japan signed an agreement directed against the Communist Internationale. The alliance was signed at the foreign office after the government had announced it would publish an "official declaration."

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German ambassador to Great Britain, who is considered Chancellor Hitler's personal adviser on foreign affairs, affixed his signature on behalf of the German government. Japan was represented by Japanese Ambassador Kintomo Mushiako.

Ambassadors of all foreign nations were summoned by sudden invitation for the ceremony.

The agreement, asserting the International Communist organization, with headquarters at Moscow, is aimed "at directing and violating existing states with all means at its command," said the two governments believed tolerance of such alleged interference "threatens world peace at large."

Hence Japan and Germany bound themselves for a period of five years to:

1. Inform and consult with each other and execute co-operative action to combat Communist Internationale activity.
2. Invite third parties "whose domestic peace is endangered by the disruptive activities of the Communist Internationale" to join them.
3. Exchange constant police information on the subject.
4. Take strict measures at home or abroad against persons who directly or indirectly serve the Communist Internationale, and
5. Co-operate in an international campaign against Communism through a permanent German-Japanese commission.

"For this agreement," it states, "both the German and Japanese texts are regarded as original versions. It becomes effective the day of signing and is in force for a period of five years."

"The high contracting states will, at the proper time before expiration of this period, arrive at an understanding with each other concerning the form this co-operation is to take."

Finally, a permanent commission of representatives of both nations was created to make effective the co-operative international campaign against Communism.

Soviet Russia, contending the German-Japanese agreement was a "military alliance against the Moscow government, refused recently to sign a new agreement allowing Japan to fish in eastern Siberian waters.

The fishing arrangement, regarded as highly important to Japan because she gets the bulk of her fish from these waters, would have extended the rights for eight years. The present agreement expires Dec. 31.

Message From His Majesty

King Edward Sends Note Of Sympathy To Family Of Rancher

High River, Alta.—A message of sympathy from His Majesty King Edward VIII. was delivered as funeral services were held for Joseph Harrison "TU" Brown, pioneer Alberta rancher whose range borders the royal "E.P." ranch.

A message from the private secretary to His Majesty was received by the secretary to Governor-General Tweedsmuir, which read:

"His Majesty asks that his sympathies be conveyed to the family of Joseph Harrison 'TU' Brown."

With Frank Beddingfield, Brown purchased the range now forming the E.P. ranch late in the 80's.

Missing Airliner Found

Cairo, Egypt.—An Egyptian airliner, missing for two days on a Mediterranean flight, was found safe with all its occupants uninjured after a forced landing on the Egyptian coast. Besides four crew members, occupants of the plane included a Japanese business man and Father Anastase, a scholar and student of Arabic, sworn to eternal silence.

Endorse Trade Pacts

Chamber Of Agriculture Urges Continuation Of Empire Agreements
Toronto.—The Canadian Chamber of Agriculture endorsed a resolution urging continuation of the empire reciprocal trade agreements.

The chamber also urged the Dominion government "to give such terms with respect to the importation of British and empire goods as are calculated to develop trade and also facilitate the exportation of Canadian agricultural products."

Appreciation of the action of the Dominion government in negotiating the reciprocal trade agreement with the United States was voiced. The chamber also congratulated the Dominion administration on maintenance of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and believed it should be extended to deal more rapidly with farm indebtedness.

A delegation left Toronto to place proposals of the chamber regarding wheat marketing and other agricultural subjects before Hon. James Gardiner, Dominion minister of agriculture.

The delegation included J. H. Weston, Regina, who was elected chairman of the chamber.

Directors elected: J. H. Weston; W. C. McKenzie, Alberta Co-operative Council; Major E. E. Hutton, British Columbia; C. H. Burnell, Manitoba; H. H. Hannam, Ontario; P. A. McIsaac, Maritimes; A. H. Macdonald, Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation; L. F. Burrow, Canadian Horticultural Council.

Peace Award Annoys Nazis

Nobel Prize Bestowed On German Pacifist Termed Insult

Berlin.—The German government termed award of the 1935 Nobel peace prize to Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist just released from custody, a "challenge and an insult" in an official statement.

The biting expression of Nazi irritation asserted that "with Ossietzky the Nobel peace prize fell for the first time on one who was sentenced by the highest court of his country as a traitor."

The statement promised a further "direct reply" of a nature not revealed.

It was distributed as a commentary on an Oslo item by the German news agency briefly announcing the award.

"Bestowing the Nobel prize on a notorious traitor," the statement continued, "is an impudent challenge and insult to the new Germany. A proper, direct answer will follow."

Nine Killed In Collision

Train Plows Into Elevated Railroad Car In Chicago

Chicago.—A steel electric train which plowed into a wooden elevated railroad car left human wreckage in its wake—nine dead, and at least 65 injured.

The steel train struck from the rear near a northside station, where the eight-car elevated train, loaded with home-bound workers, waited for a signal from a dispatcher's tower.

The three-car steel train drove almost the length of the last elevated car, littering the tracks with dead and injured passengers.

Chief Deputy Coroner Victor L. Schlager announced he would start an inquest. General Manager Bern and J. Fallon, of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, terming the accident "one of the worst in the history of the lines," said the firm would conduct a separate inquiry.

Army Team Wins

Capture The Challenge Trophy At Toronto Fair

Toronto.—Canada's army team swept to victory at the Royal Winter Fair horse show and captured the international officers' team challenge trophy, donated by G. Howard Ferguson, former Canadian high commissioner to Great Britain.

The trophy, concluding event in "officers'" jumping competitions that featured the horse show, was won in a contest with army teams from Great Britain, United States, Irish Free State and Chile. 2179

HALF CENTURY WITH PRESS



David Williams, publisher of the Collingwood Enterprise-Bulletin, who this month celebrates the 50th anniversary of his entry into newspaper work.

Automobile Menace

Says Drunken Drivers Should Have Their Licenses Taken Away

Ottawa.—Driving of automobiles should be a subject on the curricula of schools and colleges, Recorder Leonce Plante, of Montreal, declared at the national safety conference.

In some schools, he said, pupils were prohibited from having cars and in others they were allowed them only with their parents' consent. Thus the question whether they should have cars was not dependent on ability to drive, but on "parental indulgence."

Drunken drivers should have their licenses taken away, the recorder said, and all judges and recorders should have power to suspend licenses.

The automobile with certain hands at the wheel is Canada's "greatest murderer," said Prof. W. D. Tait, chairman of the department of psychology at McGill University.

Recorder Plante advocated establishment of speed zones. Controlled speed is not a menace, he stated, and there are places within cities where a driver may safely travel 40 or 50 miles an hour when he sees everything is clear.

Matter Under Consideration

But No Decision Reached Regarding Trans-Canada Air Service

Ottawa.—Organization of trans-Canada air services the Dominion government hopes to see in operation some time next year is occupying officials at the present time but developments have not yet reached the stage where any details may be published, Transport Minister C. D. Howe said.

What form the coast-to-coast operating concern will take has been a matter of much conjecture but the minister indicated no definite decision had been reached in this respect. It is not anticipated the government will go into the air mail and passenger business itself and there is a strong rumor that the company will be largely controlled by the two railway systems, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific.

TO JUDGE MAPLE LEAF CONTESTS



Charles W. Simpson, R.C.A., of Montreal (above, left) and James Crockett, prominent Montreal artist and designer (right) are two of the three judges who will select from 6,000 Canadian maple leaves the two most beautiful and the two largest, thus distributing \$215 in prizes in the fourth annual maple leaf contest sponsored by the Canadian Government, through the Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa, in co-operation with the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway.

Increase Russian Armament

Soviets Will Continue To Fight "Fascistic Barbarism"

Moscow.—The usually taciturn Joseph Stalin approved a new and separate military industry commissariat, which led informed observers to believe he wished to accelerate Russian armament.

The idea was the only one accepted of the 100,000 suggestions offered for the new constitution which Stalin formally presented for ratification by the eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets.

The new ministry, Stalin said, would be evolved from the heavy industry commissariats which have been in charge of armaments.

The major part of Stalin's speech, as secretary-general of the Communist party, was devoted to an attack on Fascism and assurance that the Communist party would continue to be the only party in Russia.

Speaking on the day when an anti-Communist agreement between Germany and Japan was announced in Berlin, Stalin told the congress the new constitution gave moral support to all those fighting Fascism.

He said the constitution—which Stalin is generally credited with having written himself—was a new weapon in the hands of the people in fighting "Fascistic barbarism."

Marketing Wheat

Want Wheat Board Operations To Extend To Coarse Grains

Calgary.—Five recommendations to aid Canadian farmers were set forth in the annual report of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, made public by L. C. Brouillette, of Regina, at the 14th annual meeting of the Alberta wheat pool. They were:

1. That the Canadian wheat board operations be extended to coarse grains.
2. That the board should set up its own marketing agencies.
3. That international co-operation should be sought with the object of obtaining price levels for surplus wheat, fair both to producers and consumers.
4. That Canada, through trade agreements, should grant tariff concessions for the purposes of enlarging markets for Canadian wheat.
5. If, after all efforts have been made, the average annual wheat surplus of Canada cannot be absorbed, that necessary legislation be enacted providing for a quota system of deliveries from the farm.

R.C.M.P. Enlistments

Many Applicants Each Year, But Only Some 300 Accepted

Montreal.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 men seek enlistment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police each year but only some 300 are accepted, Major-General Sir James H. MacBrien, commissioner of the force, told members of the Montreal journal board of trade.

"There is still some romance in the R.C.M.P.," he said as he dealt briefly with the northern work of his men. About 125 of the 3,000 men on the force are active in northern fields, Sir James said.

HIGH TRIBUTE IS PAID TO GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

London.—High tribute to General Sir Arthur CURRIE, commander-in-chief of the Canadian corps in the Great War, and Sir John Monash, the Australian general, is contained in the sixth and final volume of the war memoirs of David Lloyd George.

The volume asserts "civility and society" were the dominant factors in army promotion. It assails several army leaders for avoiding the field of battle.

"In the Dominion forces, General Currie, the Canadian commander, and Sir John Monash, the Australian, were both in civil life when the war opened. The greatness of the abilities of Monash was not drawn to the attention of the cabinet in any despatches," Lloyd George writes. "Professional soldiers could hardly be expected to advertise the fact that the greatest strategist in the army was a civilian when the war began."

Both Currie and Monash proved themselves brilliant military leaders and went right through to the top, he continues. They had a natural aptitude for soldiering and the fact of their being officers in unprofessional armies gave full play to their gifts. "Monash was, according to the testimony of those who knew him well, his genius for war and what he accomplished by it, the most resourceful general in the whole British army."

At another point Lloyd George describes the Canadians as the "fire-hardened police of the world," who ever any difficult thrust had to be undertaken. After the Somme battle they were marked out as storm troops and whenever the Germans found the Canadians in the line they prepared for the worst.

Discussing promotions, he writes: "No one reached the highest ranks in the British army except those who were there or thereabouts when the war began. No civilian rose above the rank of brigadier-general. Seniority and social and domestic factors in army promotion. Deportment counted a good deal. Brains came a bad fourth."

Want Representation

Ontario Farm Women Want One Woman On Every Rural School Board

Toronto.—United Farm Women of Ontario are ready to swing into a campaign to see that every rural school board has at least one woman member. A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously at the convention of the organization. It read:

"Whereas the second plank in the women's platform laid down at the time the U.F.W.O. was organized 18 years ago, advocating the rural woman's right to sit as a school trustee has been attained.

"Therefore be it resolved that we now set as our objective one woman on every rural school board."

Mrs. Orville Kent, Bear Line, Dover township, Kent county, was elected unanimously for a third term as president.

Show Horses Injured

Believe Hypodermic Needle Used On Animals At Royal Winter Fair

Toronto.—Owners of three horses from western Ontario stables at the Royal Winter Fair disclosed their horses, with a total value of nearly \$7,000, had been injured by what they believed was a hypodermic needle. The horses: Bobby Zombro, owned by C. Cole, Delhi; Ceylon Dominier, owned by Innes stable, Simcoe; Patricia Volo, owned by Earl E. Foster, Galt.

The first casualty was suffered when Cole returned to the horse show building from supper to find his horse bleeding. Later Foster and the Innes stable attendants found their animals hurt.

The case men made public the injuries and speculation was aroused whether there was any connection between these attacks and the collapse of a Toronto woman at the dog show after she was allegedly stabbed by a needle-wielder.

British Scientists Point To The Dangers Arising From Unnecessary Noise

H. V. Thomas, writing in the Sunday Pictorial, vehemently decries the waste of efficiency, time and happiness caused by unnecessary noise.

Pointing out that the recent discussion of noise at the British Association is no new departure, the writer states that for the last six years half a dozen Boards of more or less importance and scores of bulging-browed scientists have been investigating the problem.

The Institute for the Deaf say that more than 3,000,000 people in the country suffer from defective hearing, and that, undoubtedly, noise has played a part in bringing this colossal figure up to its present strength. By noise is meant unnecessary or undesirable sound.

The National Physical Laboratory, which has been investigating the noise evil for several years, asserts that noise encourages nervous complaints and indubitably wastes energy.

Lord Horder, spokesman of the medical profession, says that noise wears down the human nervous system so that both the natural resistance to disease and the natural power of recovery are lowered.

Professor Henry John Spooner puts it even more strongly by saying that the cost of noise in this country is probably 500,000,000 a year in human wastage.

Tests have proved that, in a noisy room, typists lost three per cent. speed and expend 13 per cent. extra energy; also that when noise was eliminated in a telephone exchange the mistakes of the staff were reduced immediately by 10 per cent.

More tests have shown that the output in the quiet parts of a factory was appreciably more than in the noisier quarters.

One can distrust isolated conclusions of this kind, but one is forced to respect evidence when it is repeated again and again.

Noise is probably the largest single brake on the wheels of industry to-day. And yet the writer does not think that this is its worst crime. Human efficiency may be important but human happiness is more important.

In industry and business, because money is at stake, something is gradually being done to abolish the noise nuisance. But in private life, because there are no boards to govern it, noise will go on as long as each man thinks that it's only the other fellow who is a nuisance.

And with more flats and more small houses, the output of hate will increase, while the output of neighborliness diminishes.

Unless, that is, the man in the street—and that means everybody—will co-operate with the scientists by seeking to reduce noise in private life.

"One can see to it that one's radio is not loud enough to disturb the next-door's. One can be careful to close the car-door at night by the handle, one can avoid carpentry at night, one can talk quietly in restaurants, one can remember all the time that any kind of interference with another's pleasure is boorishness and that noise is the most frequent interference of all.

Noise, you say, never bothers you? It only worries nervous, overwrought people?

Well, what makes them nervous and overwrought?

Noise, as often as not.

It'll get you yet, if you don't help to do something about it.

Millions in Paper Money

Summary Showed Large Sum in Hands Of Canadian Public

Hidden in tea-pots or under mattresses, carried about in pockets and purses or deposited in merchants' tills, more than \$200,000,000 in paper money is in the hands of the Canadian public according to the September statistical summary of the Bank of Canada. The August average of note circulation, as distinguished from notes in banks, was \$203,000,000, higher than any time since the boom year of 1926 when it averaged \$205,000,000. In 1935 the total active note issued averaged \$169,000,000.

Trees In New Gardens

Many Of Historic Interest Are To Be Seen There

New Gardens, in London, have been having a little centenary. It is just 100 years since the structure known as King William's Temple was built on the rising ground on the opposite side of Pagoda Vista from the Linnaea. William IV, like his predecessor, George IV, did not take much interest in the gardens and this "temple" is almost the only thing at Kew to mark his reign. Close to the "temple" are the walled gardens which will soon be displaying their curious golden-yellow flowers and here also may be seen two rare specimens of the so-called Tree of Heaven. Nearby are the honey-suckles and mulberries. One of the mulberries is directly descended from the tree that grew in Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon. Another tree of interest in the gardens is Queen Elizabeth's elm. All that remains of it is to be seen at Brentford Ferry Gate. In her staidhood, when living at Richmond Palace, Queen Elizabeth used to walk by the river and sit beneath this once stately elm. Then there is a weeping willow on the bank of The Pond that was grown from a cutting taken from the tree that was growing Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.

Guarded Windsor Castle

Chief Of Fire Brigade Retiring After 30 Years Service

The man whose job it has been to protect one of the most valuable and historic buildings in the world for 30 years has just retired, reports the Overseas Daily Mail. He is Chief Officer Chadwick, of the Windsor Fire Brigade. During all that time there has been no outbreaks of fire in the Castle. But there have been some "narrow squeals." Owing to the immense value of the treasures in the State Rooms, none of the tapestries, jewels and works of art is insured. "It is impossible to say how many millions pounds premium would be required," Mr. Chadwick said the other day. "The contents of the Royal library alone are worth several millions." The nearest approach to a serious outbreak was five years ago, when some Elizabethan timbers in the roof of one of the Canons' houses caught alight. If the brigade had not been there the spot with the lighted apices within a few minutes the whole of the old cloisters might have gone.

The King's Gardeners

Like Other Landowners He Recruits Them From Scotland

Like many landowners in England, the King recruits his gardeners from Scotland, says the Glasgow Bulletin, which reports that His Majesty has appointed a Scotsman, Alexander MacKinnon, as manager of his farms at Sandringham, which will include the experimental flax farm King George V. started some years ago. It won't be Mr. MacKinnon's first experience of an English farm. For the past dozen years he has been manager for the King's father-in-law, Lord Strathmore, at St. Paul's, Walsby, the estate on which the Queen was born and spent so much of her childhood.

Toasting A Symbol

"The King" And "The President" Command Highest Respect

As to the President's jocular after-dinner remark in Victoria that on one occasion when toasting "The King" he did not know whether he was drinking the health of George VI. or Edward VIII, it is probably true that thousands of people in the United States who daily toast "The President" would rather lose a tooth than drink the health of Mr. Roosevelt. "The King" like "The President" is a symbol, demanding the highest respect, no matter who is the occupant of the throne or chair.—Ottawa Journal.

When in flight, hawks steer with their tails.

Seed Growers' Assistance

Need Seed Purchasing Organization For This Purpose

Need for some permanent organization such as a seed purchasing commission to assist Canadian farmers through purchase of seed each year was emphasized before the Thurston Royal Grain Commission at Winnipeg by F. L. Dickinson, vice-president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Presenting the brief of his association, Mr. Dickinson said many seed growers have difficulty, especially in recent years, in financing their operations, more particularly during the period after threshing and until the seed is sold in the spring.

He requested the commission to consider the problem of the ability of seed growers to hold the high quality seed they have produced on their farms until it is required several months later for spring sowing.

"Each year thousands of bushels of this valuable seed is marketed through commercial channels and shipped out as grain because the seed growers cannot finance the holding of it until it is required later," he said.

"The seed exchanges operated by some of the provinces have helped greatly but it is still a difficult matter for the growers with less than a carload of seed to secure the necessary financial assistance.

"There is a need for some permanent organization such as a seed purchasing commission to take care of these purchases of seed each year. If this could be accomplished it would not only assist the seed growers but it would also help the farmers who need seed to obtain pure stocks of the varieties they require."

Pure seed is a necessary provision if Canada is to retain her present status in world grain markets, Mr. Dickinson said.

Butler Was Suspicious

Thought Henry Ford's Tools Might Be Burglar's Kit

The following story told by Henry Ford about himself is recounted by the Glasgow Bulletin. It concerns his visit to England when he and his wife were invited as week-end guests in a country house. The butler took possession of Ford's baggage and unpacked it in the room upstairs. When Ford went to his room, he noticed the butler eyeing him suspiciously. On the dressing table, neatly arranged, lay the set of mechanic's tools that Henry Ford always carries in one of his suitcases in case a desire to tinker with machinery should come over him. The butler, a very respectable person, knew nothing of Mr. Ford and his hobbies. But he had read his Edgar Wallace and thought he knew a first-class burglar's kit when he saw it. Throughout the entire stay at the country house, the butler made it his business to keep a close watch on Mr. Ford and his kit.

A milk bar, opened at an East Winnipeg (Scotland) pit-head, is a big success. Miners drink 80 gallons daily.

Airplane Is Now Opening Up A New Mining Frontier In Northwest Territories

Chemically Treated Seeds

Originator Claims Method Will Change Agricultural Practices

A revolutionary change in agricultural practices through use of chemically-treated seeds was forecast by Howard D. Salinas, Chicago, after harvesting of test fields of flax and corn in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Salinas, inventor of the process, said it is applicable to all forms of plant life.

Results of this year's tests proved to his satisfaction, Salinas said, that flax seed of quality equal to that of the best grown in Europe can be produced in North America from treated seed and that it afforded a highly profitable return to farmers. Little or no domestic flax seed is grown now, although there is considerable seed flax.

Yields of corn from treated seed, he said, were 25 per cent. greater than yields from various kinds of untreated seed planted in adjacent fields this year. North of Merrill, Wis., where frosts limit the season to less than 90 days and corn is cut green for silage, a number of farmers, Salinas said, grew corn to maturity from treated seed.

Reaction of the seed germ to the chemical, Salinas said, gives the soil opportunity to facilitate fecundity. At the same time the treatment promotes growth of certain bacteria which replenishes the soil with those elements used as food by the growing plant, he said. Consequently, he added, use of fertilizer is unnecessary.

In addition to soil fertilization and increased yields, treated seed, he said, produces plants resistant to disease, pests, and variable unseasonable weather and which show marked ability to reach maturity in a shorter growing season.

In areas where yields of grain could be increased 25 per cent. through treated seed, Salinas said grain acreage could be cut down and flax seed substituted as a rotation cash crop.

Britons Like Canadian Eggs

Exports Not Large But Product Sells At A Premium

Canadian eggs are becoming increasingly important in the British breakfast. Agriculture Department officials predicted shipments to Great Britain this fall would be 1,250,000 dozen, a 37 per cent. increase from 912,000 dozen last year.

The export season is from mid-September to the end of November. Up to October 2 270,000 dozen had been shipped.

Although exports to Great Britain are not large, in comparison with those to other countries, Canadian eggs sell at a premium there. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario are the chief exporting provinces.

These Kittens Are Fun To Stitch



PATTERN 5719

These kittens will come without much coaxing—they're entirely in single and outline stitch and you know what little work that is—use them on a picture or pillow. You can see what impressive gifts they'd make especially if done in a warm color. Color chart and key are given in the pattern. In pattern 5719 you will find a transfer pattern of a kitten 7 x 9 inches and one 8 x 9 inches; illustrations of all stitches used; material requirements; color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Just as the covered wagon and pack train of pioneer days carried the tide of civilization westward on the North American continent, so the airplane of to-day is opening up a new mining frontier in the Canadian Northwest Territories. Long regarded only as a region of ice and snow, this vast expanse, which embraces more than one-third of all Canada, is now destined to play an important role in the economic life of the Dominion due to the introduction of aerial transportation. Many areas once almost inaccessible are now within a few hours' flying time from large centres of population, and regions rich in minerals of economic importance—radium, copper, nickel, gold, lead, zinc and silver—await the prospector.

The year 1929 was the turning point in the affairs of the Northwest Territories, when mineral-exploration companies demonstrated that the airplane could be used to advantage in these northern latitudes. The range of the prospector's activities had previously been restricted mainly to lands in close proximity to rivers and lakes, and detailed work known of the country back from navigable waters. With the advent of aerial transportation the movement of the prospector became more widespread and the necessity arose for maps far more detailed than those then available. By resorting to the airplane and the modern science of map-making, including aerial photography, topographical and geological mapping were speeded up. In 1929 and 1931, an area of 11,000 square miles to the east of Great Bear Lake was photographed, and, last year, to give the most recent example, an area of 17,500 square miles to the east of Yellowknife River.

Previous to 1929 the principal mineral developments in the Northwest Territories were the location and partial development of lead-zinc deposits near Pine Point, Great Slave Lake, and the discovery of oil at a point about fifty miles below Norman on the Mackenzie River, where there are now two producing wells. As a result of aerial explorations carried out in 1929 copper-sulphide deposits were discovered in the area between Gibson River, Bear Lake and the Coppermine River and this was followed by the notable discovery of pitchblende-silver deposits, from which radium is obtained, at LaRue Point, on the eastern side of Great Slave Lake in May, 1929. In 1935 gold was discovered near the mouth of Yellowknife River and on Outpost Island, and also in the vicinity of Taltson River on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. In the fall of 1935 gold strike was reported at Gordon Lake, 50 miles northeast of Yellowknife Bay, which seems likely to rank as one of the most important finds in recent years. A nickel and cobalt-bearing mineral deposit has been located a few miles east of the point where the Franco River enters the eastern arm of Great Slave Lake, and a nickel deposit has also been discovered and staked on the north shore of Rankin Inlet on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies, actively engaged in carrying freight, supplies and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

New Glass Discovered

In Transparent To Light But Will Shut Out Heat

Production of a glass that shuts out heat is promised in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as the result of a discovery of a Bohemian inventor. The glass is opaque, or nearly opaque, to heat. While it is transparent to light it can be used to exclude heat. Light waves and heat waves do not differ in kind but in wavelength, and it is said the inventor has found out how to prevent heat waves from passing through the glass.



DIXIE is the economy
plug-you cut it as you
use it. The cellophane
wrapping—with the
easy-opening ribbon
—keeps DIXIE
factory-fresh.

DIXIE
PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Lieut. William Ronald Harley of the Royal Air Force was killed when his plane crashed into Moray Firth during naval manoeuvres off the northeastern Scottish coast.

Jerry Ambler, Calgary cowboy, won the bronk saddle riding contest on "Tea Trader" at the 12th annual world championship rodeo at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Soviet Russia announced its first direct secret election of a national legislative body will be held Dec. 12 when a new supreme Soviet will be named.

Commander S. D. A. Grey, London, 48, wartime flyer called "Daredevil Grey," fell to his death from a ninth floor window when fixing a radio aerial.

General Erhard Milch, secretary of state in the German air ministry, declared France's military aviation ranks among the finest in the world, after witnessing French aerial units in action at Rheims.

It is understood one battalion will be added to each of the three regiments of the territorial army in Northern Ireland, the Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Irish Fusiliers and the Ulster Rifles.

Canada will have a pavilion at the 1938 Scottish Empire Exhibition at Glasgow with a ground floor area of 24,000 square feet, Mayor James G. Farnie, deputy minister of trade and commerce, said after returning from Europe.

Ramsay MacDonald, back in London after a long holiday in Scotland, recently observed his 71st birthday. Physicians have counselled the former prime minister against resuming work too early after his long period of poor health.

The Greatest Danger

Good Straight Road Seems To Be Temptation To Drivers

When you examine 700 highway accidents and find that 255 of them occurred on straight-away stretches and only 125 at admittedly dangerous curves, you do not have to go far to find the only possible explanation, which is excessive speed. Having a plain plan horizon, the very great majority of drivers take such hazards as bad curves, hill crests, etc., with a certain degree of caution. But the wide-open modern road, properly surfaced, marked and banked, is too much of a temptation for a multitude of people who are in too much of a hurry even to think. That is why the majority of accidents happen where there is least excuse for them—Montreal Star.

Although coyotes choose special places to meet and yelp their weird songs, they never use the same meeting place twice in succession.

Medical Smoke Test

Soft Coal Smoke In Cities Said To Be Weight Reducer

The soft coal smoke of cities is a weight reducer, an ally of pneumonia and bronchitis and a cause of fibrosis in the lungs.

This medical report was published in the American Journal of Public Health in connection with the 66th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

The medical smoke test, for the first time, separated the effects of the three common fuels, bituminous, anthracite and coke. Little harm was found in anthracite and coke.

The study was made on rats, mice and rabbits by Lucy Schnurer, M.D., of the Allegheny General Hospital. The animals lived in chambers containing smoke in the same proportions breathed by humans, but the concentration was higher and more constant. Compared with other animals living in smoke free chambers, the rats in the anthracite air gained five per cent more in weight. In coke air the rats gained 14 per cent. In bituminous smoke their weight gain was 25 per cent, less than the control animals.

This however, did not mean that coke and anthracite are sure to cause more weight. For rabbits showed their weight increase in all three kinds of smoky air. Far the worst for them was soft coal, which cut them down by 91 per cent.

The largest numbers of uncomplicated pneumonia and of cases of bronchitis appeared in the animals in soft coal smoke.

Wealthy Man's Benefactions

Lord Nuffield Gives Large Sums To Worthy Causes In England

Lord Nuffield has announced a second gift of £300,000 (\$1,400,000) to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. Lord Nuffield previously had given £150,000 to the hospital. The second donation is in the form of an endowment fund, the income from which is designed to raise the standard of the infirmary's services.

Recently it was announced the motor car manufacturer had donated £50,000 to the rebuilding fund of the hospital for sick children in London and £15,000 to the Princess Elizabeth orthopaedic hospital, Exeter. The philanthropist's benefactions in the last 11 years total some £8,000,000, including a gift of £2,000,000 to Oxford University for endowment of a post-graduate school of medical research and £2,000,000 for relief of the distressed areas.

Returning To Oxford

The Hon. Alastair Buchan, who has been visiting his parents, Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir for the past few months, sailed in the Duchess of York from Montreal for Oxford. Mr. Buchan will return to Oxford University to resume his studies.

A Ten-Minute Warning

All Londoners Would Have In Event Of Air Attack

The civilian population of London would receive only ten minutes actual warning of an air attack, in the event of war, before the invading aircraft reached their objective. Major H. Stuart Blackmore, Chief Medical Officer of the Air Raids Precautions Department, British Home Office, made this statement at the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference at Brighton. He added that the network of observation posts being constructed all over the country would enable a preliminary warning of something like 20 minutes to be given. But the warning would not be specific—it would only be a general warning to an area to get "on its toes." The actual warning of the imminence of attack was bound to be much shorter than that, and it was possible that at the outside it was likely to be ten minutes.

Might Be Good Idea

Official Of Syracuse University Thinks Governments Should Advertise More

Governments should advertise more, William E. Mosher, director of the school of citizenship and public affairs, Syracuse University, told the civil service assembly of the United States and Canada in Ottawa.

"There is a danger in interpreting to the public what the government is doing," Mosher said. "Public authorities are almost entirely lacking in appreciation of the necessity of informing the public of plans or accomplishments."

Government authorities should consult large advertisers, the Syracuse professor suggested. They could find out how toothpaste and powder were sold and "a lot could be learned from those boys."

SPICE UP VERSATILE TAILORED FROCK WITH GAY COLLAR-VEST OR SCARF

By Anne Adams



A frock you'll really "live in"—this bound-to-be-admired stayer, and it's from a pattern so easy to make, that you won't rest until you've at least two different versions in your wardrobe. Business or home girl will be delighted with the versatility of Pattern 4524, for whether you wear it with dashing, contrasting collar-vest or cuffs or tuck in a wistful scarf at the neckline, this Anne Adams model is in perfect taste at all times! Wouldn't you like your version in wool or synthetic fabric?

Pattern 4524 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. It takes 2 1/2 yards 54 inch fabric and 1 yard 30 inch contrasting fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Building, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

The male sex horse carries eggs of the young in a special pouch.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

OCTOBER 24

CHRISTIAN RENEWAL

Golden text: For the grace of God hath appeared, bringing salvation to all men. Titus 2:11.
Lesson: John 10:7-16; Titus 3:1-11.
Devotional reading: Psalm 20.

Explanations And Comments

Good Citizenship Stressed, Titus 3:1-2. Urge your fellow Christians to obey the government and be ready for every good work, Paul writes: It was a time of danger for Paul and every Christian community. "There were many adversaries, and a false or injudicious step in any part of the world might precipitate a crisis. Paul is the more insistent, therefore, that the whole body of believers shall stand loyal to the government. Religion is State's most powerful support. It subdues passions. It forbids animosity. It inculcates brotherhood and reverence. Its influence works as a leaven and is without violence. The apostle ever shows a profound respect for the Roman government. With all its faults it stood as a mighty and equitable force in the world" (John Gardner). Paul must abuse no one; they must not quarrel, but be conciliatory and display perfect gentleness to all men. (Mosher's translation).

The Debt Owed to Christ, Titus 3:5-8. "The conclusion is: you need not suppose that you are hopeless to imagine that these wild Cretan folk can be reclaimed. We ourselves are living proof of the power of God's grace." (Expositor's Greek Testament).

Verses 4-7 have been classed with Romans 4:21-26 as containing the essence of Paul's teaching. For centuries Christians have been once senseless, disobedient, astray, enslaved to all manner of passions and pleasures. We spent our days in malice and envy, we were hateful, and we hated one another. But the good news and affection of God our Savior appeared: (in his life and death); and he saved us, not for anything we had done, but from his own pity for us, by the water that means regeneration and renewal of the Holy Spirit, which is poured upon us richly through Jesus Christ our Savior who is the author of life and water and by the Spirit that we might be justified by his grace and become heirs to the hope of eternal life.

Paul admits what manner of men we would be in our relations to God and the State, if it were not for the discipline of Christ. He says to Titus that we were all lawless in our evil desires, and every party that did not agree with us.

What has changed us? Kindness! The kindness of God our Savior came to us like the dawn. The night with its dread faded with the coming of the Sun of righteousness. God's kindness and love are as universal and impartial as the sunlight. It is God's kindness that has changed us. Christ Jesus is each man's man.

A Remarkable Machine

Examination Papers Of Georgia University Graded By Robot

Rob the Robot has just completed flawless grading of 20,000 freshman placement examinations for Georgia's university system.

Rob is a mechanical professor perfected by a national machine company and educational foundations. During ten days, he took the examination papers from all the schools in the state's university system, absorbed them in toto and reassembled them in piles along with the score.

The robot works by electricity, "reading" pencil marks on standard test forms of the true-false or selective question variety. During the 10 days, said F. S. Beers, university examiner, this monster accomplished work which formerly required the combined ten weeks' efforts of some 200 persons throughout the state.

Here is how the cold-hearted grading machine works:

The examination paper, on which the freshman has penciled his "X" mark in either a "yes" or a "no" column, is inserted in the machine. Electrode blades inside Rob descend on the paper and record the position of the mark. The blade then re-plays an electric impulse to a recording meter which adds up, calculates and registers the grade.

Loose Bark But Keeps Bite

Karlheinz Gretel, Buffalo's barkless dog, is in the doghouse again. This time the 4-year-old Doberman Pinscher is charged with biting and will be kept under observation to see if she has rabies. The dog whose bark led to snipping her vocal cords, has been doing all her talking in a tiny squeak since last December.



Health LEAGUE OF CANADA
presents
TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST
by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 14

Treatment Of Cancer No. 2

The wise surgeon does not depend on his art alone in the treatment of cancer. In appropriate cases he employs the auxiliary measures of X-ray and radium. In an ever-increasing number of cancers the treatment is a combination of all three methods. In all cases early treatment is essential to success. Neglected cancer is invariably and inevitably fatal.

Forty-two years ago a German professor in the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, discovered a new kind of ray of light while engaged in his experiments. This ray, known as the X, or Roentgen ray, has the power of passing through most substances, of leaving the shadow of a dense object on a photographic plate, of bringing about chemical reactions and of producing changes in living matter.

The X-rays are generated by passing a current of high potential (electricity) through a vacuum tube (Coolidge tube), that is a tube of special character from which the air has been removed. These rays are used in the taking of photographs of various parts of the body, such as pictures of bones, of foreign bodies such as bullets or calculi. By means of X-rays the functions of such organs as the heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, etc., may be examined. They are used in treating conditions such as lupus, eczema, cancer and many others.

The X-rays are very powerful. They will pass through cardboard, cloth and wood with ease. They will penetrate a thick plank or a book of 2,000 pages. But metals such as iron, copper, lead, silver and gold are less penetrable, the densest of them being fairly opaque. White flesh is very transparent to the rays; bones are rather opaque, and one may see the bones of one's hand if the latter is interposed between the source of the rays and a screen.

Cancers accessible to the effects of X-rays are destroyed by them, the effect being similar to that produced by the rays of radium. The dose can be accurately measured. In some cases X-rays are used in surgery. The X-rays are dangerous in unskilled hands; they are quite safe when used by the experienced radiologist.

Next article: Treatment of Cancer No. 3.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Look Up Your Ancestors

Professor At Nebraska University Has Figured Out Some News

If you are 40 years old and Dr. J. O. Hertzer, of the sociology department at Nebraska University, is right, you may have had 18 ancestors who were grownups during the Revolutionary War, 512 who flourished when the Mayflower came over, 524,288 who were walking the Earth when King John signed the Great Charter, and more than eight million (without allowing too much for duplications) who were contemporaries of William the Conqueror. Isn't genealogy grand? — Detroit Free Press.

A list of awards to movie personages since 1921 shows Walt Disney the most frequently remembered. It was Mr. Disney, you recall, who invented a better mouse.

CANADA WILL TAKE PART IN WAR CONFERENCE

Ottawa.—Canada will join with other signatories to the nine-power treaty in a conference on joint efforts to mediate the Sino-Japanese dispute, and will name representatives as soon as the place and date of the meeting have been fixed, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said.

Concluded at Washington in 1922 following a conference at which Canada was represented by the late Sir Robert Borden, the nine-power treaty, Mr. Mackenzie King said, laid down principles it was hoped would lead to stabilization of conditions in the Far East. Parties to it were United States, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands and dominions of the British Empire.

Recently the League of Nations suggested those countries party to the treaty initiate consultations concerning the conflict in China. It is expected the meeting will be held within a fortnight and the place and date will be announced shortly.

"The government in common with others," Mr. Mackenzie King said, "have watched with deep concern the course of the present conflict as well as its repercussions in many quarters."

Proposals from various quarters that governments take certain courses as a means of discouraging aggressor nations or otherwise halting the conflict, the prime minister hoped, would be delayed pending action of the nine powers. As attempt to adopt individual attitudes at this time, he said might prejudice the success of the conference.

Former Premier Of B.C.

Dr. Tormie Dies At His Residence In Victoria At Age Of 70

Victoria.—Hon. Simon Fraser Tormie, former premier of British Columbia, minister of agriculture and federal cabinet member five times a member of the House of Commons, is dead.

Death came to Dr. Tormie at the family residence at Cloverdale, just outside Victoria. He had been ill for the past few months.

Premier of British Columbia from 1928 to 1933 when he was practically drafted by the provincial Conservative party to forsake Ottawa, where he was Dominion organizer for the party, Dr. Tormie was Conservative member for Victoria in the House of Commons, his fifth term in the federal house.

Dr. Tormie was born in Victoria, Jan. 25, 1857, the son of Dr. William Fraser Tormie and Jane Wark Tormie. His father was member of the legislative assembly of the colony of Vancouver Island before it merged with the mainland to form the present province of British Columbia.

Educated in Victoria elementary and high schools he went to Toronto, where he attended the Ontario Veterinary College.

On his return he became British Columbia inspector of animals at a salary of \$7 weekly. His work with livestock soon won him the respect of his associates and he later became inspector of animals for the Dominion government as well.

Convinced Brother Alive

San Francisco.—Convinced his brother, Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, is alive, R. H. K. Smith has sailed for Sydney, Australia, to join a search for the aviator, missing almost two years. Sir Charles was lost flying from London to Australia in November, 1935.

Conference On Pensions

Ottawa.—A Dominion-provincial conference on old age pensions will be held in Ottawa, November 2, it was announced here by Finance Minister Dunning. It will discuss amendments to the present act and general administrative problems with a view to securing uniformity and efficiency.

Parasitis Epidemic

Toronto.—Dr. Gordon P. Jackson, medical health officer, informed board of control the infantile paratyphoid epidemic in the city, which started early this summer, would cost the taxpayers \$22,799.

Japan's Brain Trust

Ten Supreme Advisory Commissioners To Aid Cabinet To Bring Victory In China

Tokyo.—Creation of a "brain trust" of 10 supreme advisory commissioners who will help the cabinet to co-ordinate Japan's forces for a speedy victory in conflict with China was officially announced.

The "super-cabinet" was approved by the privy council at a meeting in the imperial palace attended by Emperor Hirohito. It brings to culmination a project originally advanced by Premier Fumimaro Kono.

Members of the body include leaders from Japanese business, army, navy and chief political parties.

Yosuke Matsuoka, one of the members and virtually the governor of Manchukuo, interviewed in Tientsin, China, said the Sino-Japanese difference cannot be solved until the Japanese army has mastered north China, the China coast, Shanghai and possibly Nanking, and has rendered further Chinese resistance impossible.

Japan's chief aim, he said, is to save China from the Communist International.

Two other questions occupied Japanese official attention—the proposed conference of the Sino-Japanese situation and the new Anglo-Japanese session stirred by the air attack on British embassy automobiles between Shanghai and Nanking.

In defence of the Japanese attack, a foreign office spokesman expressed regret at the "misfortune," but added there were alleged violations committed by the British automobiles:

1. They took a route near the fighting zone different from that previously submitted to Japanese authorities.

2. The British notification said there would be three automobiles but actually there were only two.

3. The Union Jack was not displayed on the top of the motor cars.

Retains Same Post

Hon. Norman Hipel To Again Be Speaker Of Ontario House

Toronto.—Hon. Norman Hipel, speaker of Ontario's 19th legislature, will hold the same post in the 20th recently elected, Premier Mitchell Hepburn announced.

Reappointment of the Waterloo South member to the assembly's chair breaks a custom of years' standing that a speaker should rule only one legislature. James H. Clark, M.L.A. for Windsor-Sandwich, deputy speaker of the last house, will also carry on in that job.

Ian T. Strachan, Toronto St. Georges, will be chief Liberal whip. Deputy whip will be Dr. M. T. Armstrong, Parry Sound.

For Special Emergencies

Call Of Blackshirt Volunteers To Colors Is Reported

Rome.—The reported call of 50,000 blackshirt volunteers to the colors as preparation for "special emergencies" raised the question in Italian minds whether the Fascist high command is planning to send new legions to aid the Spanish insurgents.

Sources usually well informed said they believed Spain would be the destination of at least part of these volunteers, ostensibly called for East African service as well as emergencies.

These informants declared part of the new militia regiments would be held in Italy while others are sent to Africa.

Applies For Recount

Toronto.—Russell Nesbitt, Conservative candidate, has made formal application for a recount of votes in Toronto Bracondale constituency, cast in the October 6 election. Unofficial returns election night showed Nesbitt defeated by the Liberal candidate, Lionel Conacher, by 47 votes.

Chinese Fishermen Drowned

Nanking.—Five thousand Chinese fishermen were drowned and 200 fishing junks sunk off Hong-Kong in the past month by Chinese gunboats, the Chinese fishermen union reported. Declaring 40,000 fishermen and 6,000 junks now are idle, the union appealed to the Chinese government for relief from the attacks.

Unemployment relief is now unnecessary in 10 districts of France.

PARDONED BY FRANCO



Condemned to death before a firing squad after a court-martial trial, Harold E. Dahl, 28-year-old aviator from Champaign, Illinois, was immediately pardoned by General Franco, leader of the Spanish rebel forces.

Nine Officers Drowned

Naval Bombing Plane Falls Into Sea Off Java Coast

Singapore, Straits Settlements.—Netherlands Air Commander H. G. Debruyne and eight other Netherlands naval officers were killed when their naval bombing plane plunged into the sea off the Java coast during a night flight.

Debruyne had been recently appointed commander of the Netherlands-India air service and was stationed at the flying base at Soerabaya, Java.

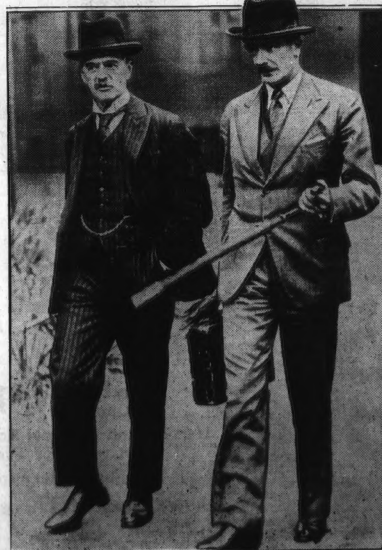
Hunt With Bows And Arrows

Winnipeg.—Even the Indians think they're goofy, but two American hunters in Winnipeg have been having a lot of fun by taking bows and arrows into northern Ontario big game territory. Roy I. Case of Racine, Wis., who has been hunting in this fashion for seven seasons, bagged a deer this trip—at 25 yards.

Research Fund

Toronto.—President H. J. Cody of the University of Toronto, announced the Ontario Mining Association had renewed its gift of \$10,000 for research in silicosis. This research is under the direction of Sir Frederick Banting.

BRITISH STATESMEN DISCUSS SITUATION



Concerned over the Mediterranean "piracy" problem, Premier Neville Chamberlain (left) and Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, were serious and thoughtful expressions when they left an emergency cabinet meeting after sending a note to Italy concerning withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain.

Study Of World Problems

Urged By Lord Tweedsmuir At Meeting In Montreal

Montreal.—A sympathetic and open-minded study of world problems was urged by Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada, and welcomed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King who declared "a little inquiry before reaching conclusions that might be false" would have a beneficial effect on the moulding of public opinion.

The governor-general and prime minister spoke at the dinner commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Institute of International Relations. John W. Daffoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press and retiring president, presided.

Lord Tweedsmuir declared Canada, as a sovereign state, "cannot take her attitude to world affairs from Britain, the United States or from anybody else." Because of that it was necessary that Canadians obtain a true and just picture of world affairs.

The meeting commemorated the gathering 10 years ago in the residence of Sir Robert Borden in Ottawa where the Canadian Institute was formed. Of the small gathering present at that time Sir Robert, Sir Arthur Currie and John Nelson of Montreal, had since died. Mr. Daffoe paid tribute to their efforts.

Support For Airways

Route From United States To Alaska Via Alberta Is Advocated

Lethbridge, Alta.—Support for the "inside" airways route from the United States to Alaska, via Alberta, connecting with Canadian mail and transport flights, was voiced at an international conference here.

Called by the city of Lethbridge and the local board of trade, it was attended by delegates from Edmonton and Calgary, from Great Falls, Montana, and the states of Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming.

Both the United States and Canadian governments, it was understood, will be petitioned for support of the "inside route" for the carriage of mails of both countries.

Anti-Fascists Sentenced

Rome.—Trial of 14 anti-Fascists charged with seeking to overthrow the Italian government, ended with sentence of 10 years' imprisonment for five of the accused. Six others were given sentences ranging from one to four years in prison. Three were acquitted.

WOULD EMPLOY BEST BRAINS TO DEVELOP EMPIRE

London.—A. A. Somerville, chairman, closing the Empire Migration conference, said the purpose behind the proposal central statutory authority was to have a non-political body which, comprising the best brains, would be able to examine empire development and settlement schemes expertly and honestly.

These schemes would not necessarily be land settlement. They might include harbor facilities, land communications, development of fisheries, and stimulus of secondary industries overseas within terms of the Ottawa agreements.

The object was not a piecemeal cure for unemployment but a great effort that, "realizing what the British Empire is, what its possibilities are, and that we are strong enough and rich enough, will not wait upon circumstances but will compel them."

"Our great purpose is to keep the British Empire the British guardian of peace and the liberties of mankind," Mr. Somerville added.

Major Howard, formerly of Vancouver, suggested the possibility of approaching the British Columbia government with a view to taking over a stretch of territory north of the new railway line from the Rockies through to the Pacific coast.

He suggested something in the nature of the old Hudson's Bay Company might be tried under the care of the British government. An area might be reserved for British settlement for a long period of years—and be given the name "Britannia."

The conference, which meets again during the Glasgow Empire exhibition next year, decided, pending establishment of a statutory authority by the government, to appoint a committee to examine concrete plans for empire migration developments. The committee was given power to add representatives from the dominions, will consist of C. G. Ammon, M.P., Lord Mansfield, Brig-General John Nation, and A. A. Somerville, M.P.

Pledge From Germany

Agrees To Respect The Neutrality Of Belgium

Berlin.—Germany has pledged to respect the inviolability and integrity of Belgium and, "like the British and French," to assist her in case of attack or invasion.

It was understood Premier Mussolini of Italy was informed in advance of the German move and Italy planned a similar step in the future.

By this step, Germany neutralized an important sector of her western boundary. Danger of invasion of the Ruhr valley in the event of war with western powers was believed greatly reduced. Germany's heavy industries, including the Krupp munitions works, are located in the area.

Official comment stressed "Germany would regain freedom of action if, for example, on the basis of Belgium's membership in the league, the Belgian government were ready to place Belgian territory at the disposal of enemy troops for marching through or as bases of operations."

The declaration was not binding in case "Belgium should co-operate in any warlike operations against Germany."

Germany's pledge was made in a note signed by the foreign minister, Baron Von Neurath. It said the reich wished to define the German attitude toward her western neighbor because a new agreement replacing the Locarno security pact might take a long time.

Semi-officially it was acknowledged as a corollary to the Franco-British declaration of April 24, which absolved Belgium of her Locarno treaty obligations in fight for Great Britain or France if either became the victim of aggression.

Asbestos Exports Higher

Ottawa.—Exports of Canadian asbestos were almost double in August of 1936 over August 1935, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported. The August total was 19,808 tons worth \$1,145,232 compared with 10,075 tons worth \$537,630 a year before. Best customer was the United States which took 8,289 tons.

Why Not a Government Bank ?

Granting for argument's sake, that the banks stand convicted of all charges, why waste time arguing with a group apparently so utterly lost to business sense? asks the Farm and Ranch Review.

The idea stressed by the Government, that banks are there primarily to serve the public, is, of course, erroneous.

They are there, like any other business concern, or, indeed, any farm, primarily to develop earnings for their owners.

That is what they are organised for. To do that they must make profits. And to make profits they must render useful services.

If the people of Alberta in their wisdom decide that banking in that province must be conducted as a public utility and entirely for the benefit of the public, the wholly effective remedy seems very simple.

Banking in Canada is not a monopoly. There is nothing whatever standing in the way of the Provincial Government obtaining a charter for a "Bank of Alberta" with head offices at the Capital and then establishing branches wherever it wishes throughout the province.

That would give the Alberta Government command of banking facilities with full power to issue currency under the Bank Act and to conduct a general banking business.

If Government banks offered the same degree of security to depositors and provided better and cheaper facilities than the existing banks, they would easily and quickly monopolise practically all the business of the province, which could just as efficiently be done by one large bank as by ten, and certainly much more economically.

It would be an altogether logical step for the Government to take, having in mind its stated views on the banking situation and the apparent necessity to have control of banking in order to pay dividends.

If the Douglas theory that "every loan makes a deposit" is sound, the Government would not have to worry about capital. The greater the volume of loans, the greater would be the total deposits, leading to still greater loans, and so forth.

If banking facilities are needed to enable the Government to put social credit into force and effect, the way seems absolutely clear.

Furthermore, if the existing banking system is responsible for even a fraction of the evils attributed to it, there should be no hesitation in replacing it with a bank owned and controlled by the Government, particularly seeing that it could be done without any revolutionary changes in our economy and clearly within the jurisdiction of the province.

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both places; 3 miles from Car-
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Plain. uh**

**For Sale, 2 good Brood Sows
to farrow soon; 25 young
Pigs, 7 weeks old. Phone 317,
Mrs. W. Huston. fs**

**For Sale, 2 Sows; one farrows in
2 weeks, other in September;
Also 2 Horses for sale. R. E. Jay,
Stony Plain. hs**

**MAN WANTED for Rawleigh
Route of 800 families. Write
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SA, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.**

**For Sale, Team of Horses,
with Colts; Hudson Sedan;
3 1-2 h p Diesel engine. Mrs
Almon, Carvel. tr**

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under cultivation. Jos. Diet-
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Wherever You Find Autos, there You Find
a New Chevrolet Six.



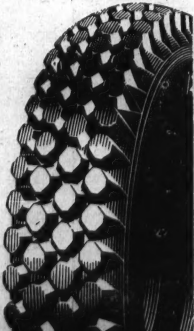
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Loss More than Gain.

Those States or provinces which would add restrictive tax and highway barrier laws to their legislative enactments should "Look, Listen and Stop!" They might profit from the experience of New Mexico which enacted a Caravan law, under which the State collected a fee for use of its roads from common carriers and caravaners. Officials of that State found out that altho receipts from enforcement of their caravan law amounted to \$223,000 for year ending June 30, 1937, their tourist trade had gone to pot. While tourist business was increasing by leaps and bounds in neighboring States, in New Mexico it was down one-third for the first half of 1937 compared with the same period in 1936.

Business men all over the State soon saw the danger, and conclusively demonstrated that the State stood to lose \$20,200,000 which is one-third of its tourist revenue, in order to collect \$250,000 in road tax. This was convincing enough argument to discontinue it.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

of Auction Sale at Val-Quentin Farm, Alberta Beach. The Owner of Val-Quentin Farm will sell at Auction on Thursday, November 4th, Full line of Stock, Horses, Machinery. Full particulars next week. Do not miss this sale. No Reserve. Clyde Smith Auctioneer.

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Stony Plain and District.

Mr Simmonds is in charge, this week, on the day side, at the C.N.R. station, while Station Master McCulla is on his holidays.

Several parties of skaters motored to the City Sunday where they had a "try" at the artificial ice in the Arena. Among those who went in was Mr W J Gannon. "Bill" was with the South Side Juvenile team, last season, and will be coupled up the coming season with the junior team of the E. A. C. I.

The Singer Sewing Machine Co. had their Educational exhibit, a motor car demonstrator, here on Saturday which was well patronised by those interested.

Farmers rub their eyes when they look at the quoted prices at present on wheat. It's been a long while since they have seen a spread of nearly 35c. in four grades, as present figures show.

The local Social Credit Study Group held a meeting Thursday evening. Mrs. C. Wood presided. Reports of committees were read and adopted. Twenty-five new members were enrolled.

A convention of the 17 Social Credit Groups in the Stony Plain Zone will be held here on Saturday, October 30th.

While a freight train was going over the crossing just west of Spruce Grove on Tuesday night about 8 o'clock, an obstruction caught the air-brake connection attached to the engine, disconnecting it, breaking the train into three sections and bringing it to a sudden standstill. Some time was lost in making the necessary repairs. The Prince Rupert mail train, due here at 10.34, was 45 minutes late.

With demands for roughage for relief purposes in some parts of Alberta and in wide areas in Saskatchewan acute, a Provincial Act has forbidden the destruction of straw in that part of the province south of Tp. 70.

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The Sun Calendar.

October—
22—Dance, Kelly's Hall
23—Regular Picture Show time
27—Chicken supper, Kelly's Hall
28—Sale at Mills Estate
29—Nick Bauer Sale
Nov. 4—Sale at Val Quentin Farm
Alberta Beach.
Nov. 5—Dance, Kelly's Hall.

Inga M. D. Poundkeepers.

Poundkeeper—Mr. Peter Sware.
Post Office, Stony Plain. Pound located on N.E. 29, 52, 1w5.
Poundkeeper—Mr. Jacob Ganschitz.
Post Office, Duffield. Pound located on SE 5, 52, 3w5.
Poundkeeper—Mr. D. McDonald.
Post Office, Carvel. Pound located on SE 28, 51, 2w5.
Div. 5—Geo. Searle; pound located SE. 18-53-2w5.

The Market Report

WHEAT.

No. 1 Northern 1.18
No. 2 Northern 1.09
No. 3 Northern 0.89
No. 4 Northern 0.83

BARLEY.

2 C. W. 37
3 C. W. 34
Extra 1 Feed 34
No. 1 Feed 32
No. 2 Feed 30

SALEBY.

No. 3 45
No. 4 42

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